(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) राज्य सरकार ने नेशनल पार्क में रह रहे लोगों के हकों के निर्धारण के लिए एक कलेक्टर नियुक्त किया है।

Funds to India for Phasing out Chlorofluorocarbons

6168. SHRI PROMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem which appeared in the Pioneer of 3rd October, 1994, under the caption, "Fridge industry develops cold feet on Montreal Fund";

(b) if so, what are the facts and relevant details in this regard;

(c) what is the proposed programme of developed and developing countries separately, for switching over to modern, eco-friendly technologies and for phasing out ozone depleting chemicals, called chlorofluorcarbons (CFCs), mostly used by the refrigeration industry;

(d) how much funds were asked for and actually allotted to 'India, China, Thailand, Philippines and Egypt from the multilateral fund for switching over to the modern, eco-friendly technologies;

(e) what are the reasons for allocation of meagre funds to India from the multilateral fund, even while smaller nations like Thailand, Philippines and Egypt have received larger allocations;

(f) whether it is a fact that Indian compaines are likely to be severely affected as far as global competition for the products manufactured with such technologies is concerned; and

(g) if so, what remedial steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are annexed as a statement (*see* below)

(c) Under the Montreal Protocol, the developed countries are to phase out Halons by 1994 and CFCs, Carbon tetrachloride and methyl chloroform by 1996 by swiching over to non ozone depleting substances (ODS) technologies. The developing countries are, however, required to phase out these substances by 2010, though a country may decide to do so earlier.

(d) The funds for phasing out ODS are sanctioned on a project by project basis. The nubmer and value of projects approved for the five countries so far are as follows:

Name of Country	No. of Projects	Grant Amt. US $million
India	45	14.7
China	114	73.10
Thailand	38	18.4
Philipines	30	16.6
Egypt	34	28.2

(e) Alloction of funds depends on the number and value of projects which are prepared by industrial enterprises, and submitted for approval. One reason could be that Indian industry may not have yet felt the pressure of various factors influencing preparation of ODS phase-out projects so far, as intensely as some other developing countries. Another reason is that Indian industry seems to be wanting to observe the developments for some more time before making a final choice of which technology to adopt in switchover.

(f) The developed countries may not allow import of products containing ODS after phase out date for such ODS. The present and future export markets of Indian companies may be affected if companies using ODS technologies do not switch over to non-ODS technologies.

(g) The Govt. is interacting closely with industry and sharing with it all related information. Necessary assistance

is being provided in preparation of ODS phascout projects. The Govt. has also provided full exemption from payment of custom and excise duties on capital projects approved by the Montreal Fund.

Statement

The Montreal Protocol was adopted in 1987 and it came into force on 1.1.89. The Protocol was amended in 1990 to incorporate the demand of the developing countries that costs for phasing out ODS in developing countries be funded by the developed countries. This Amendment came into force on 10.8.92. India acceded to the Protocol on 19th June 1992. There are twenty two substances that are controlled under the Montreal Protocol. India, however, commonly produces and uses seven of these substances.

A Country Programme for phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) was prepared in 1993 with active participation of industry, related Government departments, research institutions etc.

Funds are sanctioned by the Multilateral Fund on a project by project basis. The projects to be considered by the Multilateral Fund are to be, necessarily, recommended by the Government. A Sterring Committee has been set up in the Ministry of Environment & Forests to recommend such projects and to supervise implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Fund flow to Indian enterprises is to take place through financial institutions.

Utilization of Montreal Protocol Fund

6169. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news-items captioned "Indian Industry ignores Montreal protocol Fund", appearing in the 'Financial Express', New Delhi, dated the 3rd April, 1995;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) whether the Indian industry sector is not tapping the Rs.6,5000 crore Montreal Protocol fund, allocated to India to phase out Ozone-depleted substances (ODS); if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what measures Government are taking to see that the fund is utilised fastly and ensure that the slow progress by India, in comparison to the faster peace by other countries, does not result in the developed countries, which are the major contributors to the depletion of the ozone layer, to withdraw support and the programme attains a successful level by 1998?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) India prepared a Country Programme for phasing out the Ozone Depleting Substances which was approved by the Executive committee of the Montreal Protocol in 1993. The Montreal Protocol Fund does not consist of Rs. 65,000 crore, or any other fixed amount. It is an open-ended fund to which developed countries contribute according to a pre-decided assessment. So far US $ 300 million approximately have been allotted to various developing countries. While the strategy papers for various sectors have been under preparation, parallel action has been initiated to invite proposals in each sector. In view of the uncertainties about technologies in some of the sectors, the Indian industry was slow, to start with, in the preparation of projects. However, the preparation of projects has been gathering momentum. India is the only country for which the Executive committee of the Montreal Protocol has approved a special scheme known as small projects approval process under which US $ 4 million have been provided for small projects with a provision of accelerated approval. In addition, thirty Indian projects involving a grant of US $ 11.4 million have been aproved in various sectors such as refrigeration, fire extinguishers, solvents, aerosoles, air conditioning and foam projects.